



COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1825.

We hope that our readers will find, in the articles which occupy so large a portion of our paper to-day, a sufficient apology for their length. We are always reluctant to divide an interesting communication, because its force is thereby weakened, and its value diminished. The session of Congress having closed, we shall hereafter have more space at our command.

THE CAREY STATION.

It gives us much pleasure, to be able to furnish testimonials of so high a character, as those contained in the Report of Judge Leib, respecting the condition and prospects of the mission at the Carey station. In this document, we have the evidence of a respectable and judicious man, who visited the establishment as an Agent of the government, and who inspected its concerns with the best opportunities to ascertain its real state. He applauds the conduct of the Missionaries; he is charmed with the order, the industry, the decorum, and the happiness, which pervade the establishment; and he anticipates the most successful results. We have no doubt, that the other mission stations among the Indians, would, after the plan adopted in Christian churches. Would that this might be followed by their entire abandonment of Judaism in favour of Christianity.

both the pleasure and honour of going into the baptismal waters with sixty since the first of September. Ninety or more have joined the Pedobaptists, and about twenty are formed into a church upon the plan of Robert Hall."

NEW MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last, says the Boston Watchman of the 12th inst., after the close of the Monthly Concert for Prayer at the first Baptist Meeting-House, a Society, denominated *The Foreign Missionary Society of the First Baptist Congregation in Boston*, was organized, by the adoption of a Constitution, and the choice of officers. More than one hundred dollars were immediately subscribed, and the prospect of additional patronage is flattering. The following are its officers:—

REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND, President.

JAMES LORING, Vice-President.

WILLIAM MANNING, jun. Secretary.

CALEB H. SNOW, M.D. Treasurer.

Collectors, Messrs. R. S. Howe, Elisha Winslow, John Speuce.

A few weeks since a similar Society was organized amongst the Ladies, and a liberal amount subscribed; and we understand it is contemplated that similar Societies will be formed in other churches of the Baptist denomination, that encouragement may thus be afforded to the foreign Missionary operations already commenced by our brethren.

JEWISH WORSHIP.

It appears from the Southern Intelligencer, that the Jews in Charleston, (S. C.) have, for the first time, substituted the English language for the Hebrew, in their synagogue worship; that they have laid aside many of their ancient superstitions; and that they now have singing and preaching, after the plan adopted in Christian churches.

Would that this might be followed by their entire abandonment of Judaism in favour of Christianity.

PUBLIC FAST.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, the 13th day of April next, to be observed throughout the State, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The subjoined summary of facts, relative to foreign missions, is copied from the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, of Saturday last:

The Missionary Herald for March contains the journal of Mr. Fisk, from February 24th to May 26th, 1824. In the early part of this period, he visited Hebron, in company with Mr. Damiani, English Consul at Joppa. It is now called Hudei Bahman, that is, Beloved of the Merciful. It is supposed to have been built 4000 years ago; and contains at present 400 houses. Here Mr. Fisk saw the Turkish Temple which is said to cover the cave of Macphelah and the tombs of the Patriarchs; into which neither Jews nor Christians are allowed to enter. A place was also pointed out to him, where Abner, the son of Ner, was buried. Also the tomb of Jesse, David's father; and three wells, which the guide called Abraham's, Isaac's, and Jacob's. Feb. 27th, Mr. Fisk visited the cave, where it is said David cut off Saul's skirt. It is on the side of a tremendous ravine, which runs down to the Dead Sea. It is 30 paces long, and 15 broad. Passing through Bethlehem, the birth place of our blessed Redeemer, he sold 16 copies of the Scriptures, and gave away 18, and also 60 Tracts. In the course of 5 months at Jerusalem, he had sold 703 copies of the Bible, Testament, Psalter, or Genesis, for \$210; gave away 86, and 400 Tracts. April 22, Mr. Fisk, with Messrs. King, Bird, and Cook, left Jerusalem for Beyrouth. On their journey, he preached in Italian at Joppa, and also at Tyre. Reached Beyrouth, May 4th, 1824, to the joy of all.

The article of Messrs. Richards and Sturt, at Lahinah, island of Mowee, one of the Sandwich group, extends from June 23 to Aug. 24, 1823. King Rihio-Rihio (since returned) to the island of Mowee on the first of these dates, having been absent about a month. He here met his excellent mother Keopulani; who, while she loved him with inexpressible tenderness, literally wept to witness his dissipation. On another occasion not long after, Keopulani sent him word, that unless he reformed, "he would die and go to the fire,"—which produced in his mind a temporary alarm. The missionary chapel at Lahinah was dedicated, Aug. 24th. Sermon by Mr. Bingham, from the island of Woahoo:—This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The house was crowded with interested spectators.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Board, from Jan. 21st to Feb. 20th, inclusive, seven thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars; besides \$600 to the Permanent Fund, clothing, &c.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Palestine Mission.—The intelligence from Palestine communicated last Monday evening, is apparently unfavourable—yet no one who has noticed the dealings of Providence towards the Missionaries of other times and places, and even towards the Palestine Missionaries themselves, will deny that the event may, and probably will, prove to be the furtherance of the Gospel. Even "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Three letters of similar import were read at the concert, which had been transmitted from Rome by the authority of the "holy see," to the Pope's Vicar on Mount Lebanon, to the Maronite Patriarch, and to the Vicar of Syria and Palestine respectively, complaining, in very strong language, of the conduct of certain Catholics, who had allowed the Rev. Lewis Way, an English Missionary, to rent an old Catholic College at Antoura, for the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of his mission. They represented that the possession of this building would give the "disciples" [Missionaries] great advantage in distributing their erroneous copies of the

Scripture; and that it was of the utmost importance to the Catholic church, that the evil should be remedied. Whether or not, the College has been given up in consequence of these representations it is not yet known—probably it has been. This, however, is not of much consequence, compared with the inference to be deduced from the alarm felt by the Catholics; proving, beyond a doubt, that, in their opinion, the mission *threatens* to be successful. Satan is disturbed, only when his empire is in danger. Another circumstance, apparently unfavourable, is the issuing of the Turkish firman, published in our last, which entirely prohibits the circulation of the Bible, throughout the Ottoman Empire. This is a ground never before taken, even by the Grand Seignior; for while Mussulmans have been forbidden to read the New Testament, the same prohibition has not been extended to Christians. But now, through the influence of the Catholics, no doubt, the case is changed; at least in theory. At Aleppo, when the firman was first promulgated, those who had Bibles were threatened with hanging, if they did not give them up; yet not one Bible, so far as is known, was given up. This shows, with what apathy the subject is regarded by those most interested; and, on the whole, it is to be hoped the evil consequences of the firman will not be great.

Sandwich Islands.—The accounts from these islands are, as usual, encouraging. At Mr. Thurston's meeting in Kiraah, near the western extremity of Owyhee, two meetings are uniformly held on the Sabbath with a congregation of 600 to 1000 individuals. The house is 60 feet long by 30 broad; and is superior to any other building of the kind on the island. The Governor, who resides at Kiraah, always attends, and has given laws for a due observance of the Sabbath. Four cases of special attachment to the cause of religion, were particularly related—one of which respected the late Queen Keopulani. A narrative of her conversion and death, we understand, is to be published by itself; and will doubtless make a very interesting tract.

impressions made by external circumstances, upon his individual nature, and, as he had no will, or knowledge, or power, in deciding upon the creation of either, he cannot become a rational object for individual reward or punishment; that man is a being formed to be irresistibly controlled by external circumstances, and to be compelled to act according to the knowledge which these circumstances produce in him; that a knowledge of this fact will compel him to make himself acquainted with the nature of circumstances, so as to understand the effects which they will produce on human nature; and, through that knowledge, compel him to govern all circumstances, within his control, for the benefit of his own and succeeding generations.

The old system has been influenced in all ages, by some imaginary notions or other, under the name of religion; but which notions have been, in all countries, uniformly opposed to facts; and, in consequence, all minds have been thereby rendered more or less irrational. The new system, as I have previously stated, adopts a religion derived from the facts which demonstrate what human nature really is, and which facts give to man all the knowledge he possesses respecting himself; it is, therefore, called rational religion, or a religion of demonstrable truth, of intelligence, and of universal charity and benevolence, and derived from the evidence of our senses.

The old system keeps its votaries in ignorance, makes them mere localized beings, and the perpetual slaves of a combination of the most inferior and worst circumstances, and, in consequence, society is a chaos of superstition, passion, prejudice, poverty in many, and ignorance of their real interest in all; while the new system makes man familiar with his true interests, and, in consequence, gives him the knowledge and power to combine and govern circumstances, in such a manner as to secure it, and unerringly to produce happiness to himself and others.

LITERARY.

Dr. John D. Godman of Philadelphia, has undertaken a work on American Natural History, to be illustrated by engravings from drawings from living animals, or preserved specimens. The first part, in three volumes 8vo, is expected to appear early in September next.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. in Northampton, county, N. Carolina, Hon. ANDREW R. GOVAN, a Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, to Miss MARY P. JONES, of the said county.

DIED.

On Tuesday night last, RICHARD HENRY, infant son of Dr. H. Johnson, of this city, aged six months.

At Piscataway, on Sunday morning, 13th inst. Mr. JOHN WEIGHTMAN, formerly a resident of this city.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

In the City of Washington, during the month of February, 1825.

Consumption	3
Apoplexy (coloured)	1
Convulsions	1
Gangrene	1
Decay	1
Croup	1
Colic	1
Total	9
Adults	6
Children	3

By order of the Board of Health.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 19.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	7 ¹ / ₂	8
Candles	"	10	12
Cheese	"	7	9
Coffee, best	"	18	20
common	"	15	18
Corn meal	bush.	40	45
Flour	barrel	5 00	
White wheat	"	5 25	
Lard	lb.	9	10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	32	
Oil, winter	"	55	
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
common	"	9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common	gall.	25	27
old	"	45	

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Smoot, bearing date 1st July, 1818, the subscriber will sell at public auction, lot No. "one," in square west of No. "four," in the City of Washington, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of three Brick DWELLING HOUSES of two stories each. Sale to take place on Saturday, the 2d April next; at 11 o'clock, at the lower bridge, across Rock Creek, adjacent to the property.

Terms cash. JOEL CRUTTENDEN.

Georgetown, March 19—3

WANTED,

AT the Office of the COLUMBIAN STAR, a boy about 14 years of age, of good morals, and some literary attainments, as an apprentice to learn the Printing business.

March 19.

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5500 PREMIUM.

A PREMIUM of Five Hundred Dollars will be given for a design, which shall be applied for, or ornamenting the Tympanum of the Pediment of the East Portico to the Capitol. The Pediment is supported by eight Corinthian Columns, standing on an Arcade, the Cornice about 70 feet above the ground. The base of the Tympanum is 64 feet, and the height, in the centre, 12 feet. Drawings or models, with the necessary explanations, to be delivered to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May next.

J. ELGAR,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Jan. 19.

MARCH 19, 1824

Poetry.

On visiting Cowher's Garden, and Summer House at Olney.

BY MISS JANE TAYLOR.

Are these the trees?—Is this the place?
These roses, did they bloom for him?
Trod he these walks with thoughtful pace?
Pass'd he amid these borders trim?

Is this the bower?—a humble shed
Methinks it seems for such a guest;
Why rise not columns, dome-bespread,
By art's elaborate fingers drest?

Art waits on wealth;—there let her roam—
Her fabrics rear, her temples gild :
But Genius, when he seeks a home,
Must send for Nature's self to build.

This quiet garden's humble bound,
This homely roof, this rustic pane,
With playful tendrils twining round,
And woodbines peeping at the pane.—

That tranquil, tender sky of blue,
Where clouds of golden radiance skim,
Those ranging trees of varied hue—
These were the sights that solaced him.

We step within—at once on each
A feeling steals, so undefined;
In vain we seek to give it speech—
'Tis silent homage paid to Mind.

They tell us here he thought and wrote,
On this low seat—reclining thus;
Ye garden breezes, as ye float,
Why bear ye no such thoughts to us?

Perhaps the balmy air was fraught
With breath of heaven—or did he toil
In precious mines of sparkling thought,
Conceal'd beneath the curious soil?

Did zephyrs bear on golden wings
Rich treasures from the honed dew?
Or are there here celestial springs
Of living waters whence he drew?

And here he suff'd!—this recess,
Where even nature fail'd to cheer,
Has witness'd oft his deep distress,
And precious drops have fallen here!

Here are no richly-sculptured urns,
The consecrated dust to cover;
But Nature smiles and weeps, by turns,
In memory of her fondest lover.

Miscellany.

Furnished for the Columbian Star.

DETROIT, January 27, 1825.

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a report from Judge Leib, respecting the situation and prospects of the establishment at the St. Josephs, under the superintendence of Mr. McCoy.—The public expenditures there render it necessary that an occasional inspection should be made of the manner in which the business of the establishment is conducted; and with this view I authorized a very respectable person to proceed to that place. The report is highly satisfactory.

I transmit, also, copies of a letter from Mr. McCoy, and of my answer. The whole will exhibit a full view of the situation of that interesting establishment.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, 3
Secretary of War.

To his Excellency Governor Cass.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that agreeably to your appointment and instruction, I left Detroit early in the morning of the 22d ultimo, accompanied by Col. Godfrey, for the establishment made by the Baptist Missionary Society upon the river St. Josephs, of lake Michigan, to which Society is confided the expenditure of certain funds appropriated by the treaty of Chicago for agricultural purposes among the Ottawa and Pottawatamie Indians, and beg leave to report the following as the result of my examination into the "situation and prospects of the establishment."

I arrived there early on Sunday morning of the 31st of October, and my appearance being unexpected, every thing it is presumed was found in its current state, no previous preparation having been made to give a better face to the affairs of the establishment than its ordinary aspect. Every member of this institution being on this day engaged in devotional exercises, I could not proceed until the next in my intended examination, which was commenced with the school in which the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught.—It is composed of sixty three scholars of both sexes, and from the full blooded Indian to the quadroon, and of various ages from childhood to manhood. The paper marked A, hereto annexed, will exhibit their ages, sexes and degrees of native blood, and the time when they entered the institution. The arrangement of this school, its order, and the improvement of its pupils, excited in me delightful sensations; to behold, at the distance of nearly two hundred miles from the least habitation of civilized man, an institution arising out of the wilderness, exhibiting without, cultivated fields; and smiling within, with cheerful, contented countenances—with order and an admirable economy—opening its portals to the rude children of the forest, and inviting them to enter and be made acquainted with the benefits resulting from domestic life; with letters which enlarge the sphere of happiness and knowledge; with agriculture, which dispels all fears of a precarious subsistence; and above all, with the Christian religion, which ensures to those who observe its commandments interminable happiness, is a spectacle consoling to humanity, in the highest degree praiseworthy in the founders of it, and deserving the fostering care of a benevolent and enlightened government. From the fruits of this germ, I see, or imagine I see, the Indian progressively reclaimed from a vagrant and savage state; and a hope once fondly cherished of an event so desirable, and which I long since abandoned, is now resuscitated with increased expectation.

I examined, separately, with few exceptions, every pupil, both in and out of school, and found them not only satisfied, but contented and happy; and was greatly surprised at the distinctness with which they pronounced English words, and with their general improvement. The table marked A, before referred to, will indicate the various stages of their advancement in education.—The bugle is sounded at four o'clock in the morning, when persons of every description repair to the school house, where the business of the day is commenced with religious exercises; after which, they disperse to their various avocations, until breakfast, which is generally prepared a little after sunrise. Besides the Rev. Mr. McCoy, the superintendent, and his wife, an excellent and amiable woman, there are three males and one female teacher, all of whom, from a sense of their missionary obligations, devote themselves without remuneration, to the diversified labours of the institution, and one of them, Robert Summerwell, is moreover a blacksmith. There are six men engaged in their agricultural operations, and in fellings timber for fences, for buildings, firewood, &c. There are also five Indian women who serve as domestics, one of whom likewise takes care of several of the Indian children. The boys and girls are in separate classes. The latter are under the tuition of a governess, Miss Goodridge, a lady well qualified for so arduous an undertaking, and which is manifested by the improvement of the scholars, their great propriety of manners, neatness of dress, but, above all, by their attachment to her. The male teachers are also industriously and unremittingly employed in instructing the boys committed to their charge. In short, I never remember to have witnessed as much order in any primary school, in which children of all ages were mingled together, as in this. Two of the boys are learning, as apprentices, the trade of a blacksmith, and the others who are large enough are occasionally occupied on the farm. All the girls, except three or four, who are very young and novitiates, can spin, knit and sew, and go through all the gradations of domestic service, with as much skill and facility as their fairer sisters of more cultivated life. Two of them weave plain cloth, and two hundred and ninety-four yards of this fabric have been manufactured in the looms of this institution since February last. Noahquert or Luther Rice, and Anthony Bolles, have made such proficiency in the English language, as to enable them to interpret between the missionaries and the Indians, and even religious discourses have been explained to their red brethren, in a manner highly creditable to the boys, and satisfactory to the missionaries. Luther Rice, who is not yet fifteen years of age, when he first entered this institution was wild from the woods, acquainted with no language but his native Indian—he is a very promising lad, making rapid improvement in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and exhibiting an inquisitive mind and a strong desire for the acquisition of knowledge.

There is a field of fifty acres of cleared land, surrounded by a good and substantial fence, forty-four of which were appropriated for Indian corn the past season, and five for oats, and one for potatoes. The corn yielded well, and produced by computation, sixteen hundred bushels; one hundred and fifty bushels of oats, and four hundred of potatoes, were also the products of this fifty acres field. There are other smaller fields cleared and enclosed by like substantial fences, comprising in the whole upwards of forty acres, the largest of which, more than eighteen acres, was reserved for pasture, the residue for turnips and cabbages. One hundred and fifty bushels of the former, and one thousand heads of the latter, being raised therefrom, besides peas, beets and other vegetable productions for culinary purposes. It is intended to enclose at least one hundred acres more of land the next spring, rails almost sufficient thereto being already prepared. The site on which the principal buildings are erected is judiciously chosen, being a hill of gentle acclivity, defended from the northern and eastern blasts by thick forest, which is on a level with the hill. Its view is commanding, overlooking all the cultivated parts of the farm which lie between it and the St. Josephs.—The base of the hill is ornamented by several copious fountains of delicious water, which hereafter, if necessary, may be made to irrigate the land below, and now are conducted by rude troughs into a milk house and a wash house. By very little labour a beautiful vista may be opened, embracing a view of the rapid and limpid St. Joseph, and also the land intended to be enclosed the coming year. As I made a survey of all the land improved, and intended to be improved, with the same minuteness that I did the school, and all things else pertaining to this interesting establishment, my mind received the liveliest impressions. The beautiful hills which surround it, and which seem to be its proud and graceful associates, I imagine I view in perspective, crowned with temples and semiparies of learning, while the fat earth every where around is yielding its bosom to the plough, and teeming with every product necessary to the subsistence and comfort of the reclaimed Indian. In a more enlarged survey of the future "prospects of this establishment," nurtured by a paternal government, and aided by the personal sacrifices of benevolent missionaries, I behold from this spot, consecrated to humanity and the highest offices of our nature, the melioration of the condition of this neglected portion of our species, redeemed from mental blindness, their eyes opened to the "ways of pleasantness," and their steps directed in the "paths of peace." I behold a colony, firmly settled, numerous, blessed, and happy with every attendant blessing, flowing from a well regulated, industrious, and religious community. I behold, also, the same paternal government, rejoicing in this successful experiment, and exulting in the ample means which it had afforded for its accomplishment, animated with a new and increased ardour, pushing institutions of a like nature deeper and deeper in the wilderness. Do I hear your Excellency exclaim, "Felix error quo dicipitur in melius?" I must then return to existing things, leaving what your Excellency may deem imaginary, to future development.

The buildings are erected on an oblong square, three hundred and thirty feet long, east and west, and one hundred and sixty-five wide, north and south. The main block consists of four adjoining buildings, each twenty feet in front, by at least that

number in depth; the most northern building is a kitchen, connected with the other three by a passage of ten feet in width. In the rear of the kitchen, and communicating with it, is a dining room, thirty-two feet long, and eighteen feet wide. All the buildings are squared timber, well put together, and filled in with clay, with clay chimneys; roofed with clapboards, and high enough to admit of lodging rooms on the second floor. For the number and description of each, I beg leave to refer to the paper marked B, hereto annexed. The blacksmith-shop is of incalculable benefit and convenience to the poor Indian. He at once gets those implements so indispensable to his existence, made or repaired in his immediate neighbourhood, without being obliged to travel two hundred miles therefor; and so continual were their applications, before their departure for their hunting grounds, that the smith was unremittingly engaged in performing for them useful offices.

I would here respectfully suggest to your Excellency, the great benefit the Indian would derive from the addition of a gunsmith. While he lives by hunting, his rifle is his main support, and is continually subject to be out of order, and when this happens, the many inconveniences which follow on a journey to Detroit to effect its repair, are too obvious to need illustration. It would besides familiarize him to this institution, occasion him to love it, and draw him insensibly to witness the benefits resulting from settled life. It would moreover have a tendency to increase his attachment to our government, to diminish the number of his visits to our immediate neighbourhood, and to our neighbours, the British, which always have upon him a deleterious operation. It appears to me, that were the government sufficiently informed of the salutary effects which would arise out of a more liberal policy towards the Indian, it would be induced to pursue it. It is not the additional expenditure of money only, but the manner in which it should be expended, and the agents to be entrusted therewith, and the place where the fruits of it should be distributed, ought to be objects of the greatest care. His visits to the British shore should be interdicted, and his alienation from any dependence on that government effected without subjecting him to any sensible privations from the adoption of such a measure. Indeed, all temptation to visit even our populous settlements, as far as practicable, should be removed. In short, a comprehensive detail of the numerous and important benefits both to him and ourselves which would grow out of a more enlarged system, would lead me far beyond the confines of my duty, and might be considered, if the lengths to which I have gone be not already considered, an unlicensed indulgence.

By the annexed paper marked C, your Excellency will be informed of the number and kind of stock, as also of the various instruments of husbandry, and, indeed, a general enumeration of every species of property belonging to the establishment, with its estimated value. For the accuracy of these estimates, I do not consider myself as responsible, but from the distance and difficulty and expense of essential materials and transportation, as well as from other obvious causes they cannot be far from correct. The tribes surrounding this establishment evince the most conciliatory disposition, and a desire to avail themselves of the opportunity offered of making themselves acquainted with letters, and religious and agricultural instruction, is strikingly manifested. And no doubt is entertained of enlarging the school, by the accession of scholars, beyond the limits of the present means to support it. A taste for agriculture is already shown; and several Indian families, among whom is a Chief, are now settling in the neighbourhood; and with the assistance of the missionary brethren, have commenced the improvement of selected pieces of land, which have been ploughed, and a few acres fenced, in a manner to resist the intrusion of all kinds of cattle. Two log cabins, with the like assistance, have been erected; thus forming a nucleus, around which may be anticipated a gradually growing settlement. Indeed, I entertain little doubt, that with proper care and protection, with conscientious agents to superintend and direct their operations, the Indians may be gathered into Colonies. But this cannot be done but in places remote from white population, and unless all intercourse with traders be interdicted, and particularly with those unprincipled men, who, disregarding all legal and moral restraints, debase more and more by introducing among them ardent spirits—the bane of this now unhappy people—the beginning and the end of all their miseries. The penalties for this offence cannot be rendered too severe, and the cupidity of these monsters should be repressed by a superadded punishment, which should render them infamous upon conviction. To prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors among the Indians, all out-fit should be inspected by suitable officers to be appointed for the purpose, and every vigilance should be exercised to arrest and subdue these pernicious and hateful practices. The United States and the people are under the most imperious obligations to preserve and protect the Indian; and, if possible, redeem him from his savage state. They have occupied a land which by nature was his; and the stupendous consequences flowing from this occupancy have produced an era in the world existing before only in the speculations, deemed visionary, of the secluded philosopher. This country alone was reserved for the experiment of an original and social compact, in which governments are instituted for the sole benefit of the governed.—Should not this consideration alone, independently of considerations of humanity, of policy, of religious and moral duty, superinduce a careful and untired attention to his wants, comforts, and final civilization? A strange and unaccountable apathy has hitherto prevailed on this subject; and while we behold the philanthropists of the United States enlisting the best feelings of the heart to aid in improving the condition of the negro, and generously expending their treasure in transporting him to climates and countries more congenial to his nature, the poor suffering child of the forest, within our own precincts, attracts but occasional and partial notice. On the very soil upon which he grew, and his ancestors for countless ages before him, he looks back with sorrow on his diminished happiness, and forward in bitterness with diminishing hopes

of a better fortune—the enterprising emigrant is penetrating farther and farther into the forest, and his sounding axe every where frights away the game; but if any remain he shares with the Indian that which before was his alone. Thus daily his means of subsistence are disappearing; and if no substitutes be afforded, he must inevitably perish. Should not then every method be essayed to win him to settled life? Could not some of that feeling, some of that treasure, and above all some of that touching eloquence, which have been so profusely and laudably devoted to assist and relieve the oppressed of foreign countries, be shared with the distressed of our own? I feel assured that the hard fate of the Indian has rather been overlooked than disregarded; when known, that it will be remedied. From a knowledge of the kindness of your Excellency's nature, and of the abundance of the milk of human affection which fill your heart, I know that you would with every faculty of mind and body, give efficacy, as far as you could give it, to any plan that would meliorate the condition of this neglected race. More McCloys, and more missionary societies may be found, if funds were afforded them, to lend their aid, with the same pious unbought zeal which planted this benevolent, orderly, and promising establishment on the St. Josephs.

The Indian cornfields, as your Excellency well knows, are enclosed with fences consisting of one or at most two poles, fastened to small stakes with bark ties about breast high from the ground, not at all calculated to keep out swine, or indeed, any other unruly animal. Hence, the Indian hitherto, from the nature of his enclosure, has been prevented from raising hogs, the most profitable and useful, as regards subsistence, of all domestic animals. I would with great deference, further suggest to your Excellency the certain advantage which would result by making Carey (for this is the name of the Baptist missionary establishment on the St. Josephs) a depot of hogs and other cattle, and distributing therefrom among such settled Indians as would erect fences sufficiently strong to ensure the safety of their vegetable productions from the trespasses of predatory creatures—and a discretionary power should be vested in the superintendent of Carey to distribute them, according to the merits of the party claiming them, and the stock first furnished should be preserved and inspected until it should accumulate to an extent adequate to a supply of their wants. The necessary farming utensils, with suitable persons to direct agricultural operations, should be furnished from the same depot. Rewards might be devised to stimulate the good, and punishments to intimidate delinquency.

I feel thoroughly convinced, that with adequate means placed at their disposal, the exertions and sincere zeal of the missionaries would produce the most gratifying results. A fair experiment should, at all events, be made. Indeed, so fast are distresses accumulating upon the Indian, from known and obvious causes, that the time is fast approaching when he will perish for the want of both food and raiment, unless provision of some kind be seasonably made, to save him from these impending perils. It may be objected that efforts have already been made to reclaim him without effect. But when were these efforts made? At times differing in most essential points from the present. When the Indians were a formidable and independent people—sole lords of the forest, when they could command every thing necessary to their mode of life. They themselves made war upon and broke up the settlement on the Muskingum. It is not within the compass of my duty to show the contrast in all particulars between present and former times.—It is so obvious and striking that nothing can be inferred from the past to extinguish the hope of success from the future labours of civilization. What can exceed the present humiliation of the Indian? His dependence is complete.

I should have proceeded with the same alacrity to Grand River to make similar examinations conformably to your Excellency's instructions, had I not learned, even before I reached the St. Josephs, that the contemplated establishment there had not as yet been effected. There can be no doubt that great pains have been taken to prejudice the Ottawas against any location at Grand River under the direction of a Protestant association, and they have been made to say that a Catholic establishment would be welcomed. It can be easily perceived how this feeling has been produced, but it cannot exist long, inasmuch as a policy has been pursued by the Superintendent at Carey, by which not only the salutary purposes contemplated by government will be achieved without opposition, but a settlement will be made to reclaim him without effect.

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In making the foregoing report, I have been unable to restrain myself altogether from wandering into what may be called the field of speculation, but I feel assured that your Excellency will forgive this departure as excusable, especially when I assure you that the occasion was so fruitful in my mind of interesting views, that I have deemed it proper to suppress more than are now submitted.

I have the honour to assure your Excellency of the sincere respect and unfeigned regard of your obedient servant,

JOHN L. LEIS.

Nov. 20, 1824.

The papers, which accompanied this report, we have not thought it necessary to copy. The first marked A, contains the names of the pupils, their ages, &c. The

second marked B, is a list of the buildings which amount to 19, and are valued at \$1600. The third, marked C, contains an estimate of the value of all the property at the station, including buildings, stock, crops, &c. amounting to \$10,000.

Advertisements.

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